

***INTERNATIONAL SECURITY / MIDDLE EAST UPDATE***  
***June 30 - July 7, 2011***

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**1. [U.S. Sees Historic, but Fragile Moment in Sudan](#) (07-07-2011)**

By Stephen Kaufman  
Staff Writer

Washington — As South Sudan prepares to become the world's newest independent state, U.S. officials who will be attending the July 9 celebrations in Juba say the fragile peace between northern and southern Sudan must not be taken for granted, and the two states will need to work together for both to achieve political and economic success.

U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Susan Rice, who is leading President Obama's delegation to Juba, said July 7 that the United States "has worked tirelessly to help make the promise of this moment a reality," through its continuous and high-level diplomatic engagement, and its strong support for the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the two sides, as well as the January referendum in which southern Sudanese voted overwhelmingly for independence.

"By any standard this is a historic moment, and the fact that it's occurring as a result of a democratic exercise through a referendum that occurred peacefully and on time is itself all the more remarkable," Rice said.

But Rice added that it is "a fragile and fraught moment as well," noting recent flashpoints in the region of Abyei and South Kordofan, as well as several components of the CPA that have yet to be implemented.

The situation “cannot and must not be taken for granted, least of all by the government of Sudan and the government of the Republic of South Sudan who will have to still work exceptionally hard to achieve an enduring peace and enable the emergence of two viable states that are peaceful neighbors,” she said.

The Obama administration remains committed to its road map of improving ties between Washington and Khartoum, and Rice said that after the January referendum it had begun the six-month mandatory process required to examine Sudan’s designation as a state sponsor of terrorism, but she said “there can be no lifting of that designation unless and until Khartoum fulfills its obligations under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.”

There are “different stages and different elements” to the road map, Rice said. The lifting of the state sponsors of terrorism designation depends on Sudan’s fulfillment of the CPA, but she also said there are other “major aspects of normalization and improvement” that depend on progress in areas such as the humanitarian situation in Darfur.

Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Johnnie Carson and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Deputy Administrator Donald Steinberg will be among those joining Rice in Juba as part of the U.S. delegation and also spoke July 7.

Carson said that along with resolving the status of Abyei, CPA fulfillment requires an agreement between North and South over the sharing of oil revenues and other financial arrangements, the resolution of five outstanding border disagreements and clarity over the citizenship and status of southerners currently residing in the North.

Both sides need “a reinvigoration of their efforts to ensure that their separation is characterized by dignity and mutual respect and in a manner that strengthens the continued viability, security and economic prosperity” of both, he said, adding that both sides will remain “very dependent upon one another for a long period of time,” and that it is in their mutual interest to support each other.

Steinberg announced that the United States will host a conference in late September that will allow South Sudanese leaders to demonstrate their vision for their country to the international community and to encourage investment.

“The government of South Sudan asked us to hold this conference as an opportunity for them, two and a half months into their tenure, to show the international community a variety of commitments they’re prepared to make to be good development partners and good partners for the private sector,” he said.

Steinberg said the United States has already worked with South Sudanese leaders to develop a viable, functioning government, provide their people with access to water, expand school enrollment rates and finance the construction of roads, bridges and electrical power stations, and materially supported the January 11 referendum.

The Obama administration provided \$300 million in assistance to South Sudan in 2010, and the September conference offers it an opportunity to announce new aid plans, he said.

In addition, the conference will highlight “our emphasis on gender, our insistence that the government incorporate women into not only the delegations that they’re sending to these missions, but also fully integrate gender considerations into all of their development efforts,” he said.

## **2. Statement on Freedom of Assembly in Belarus (07-07-2011)**

United States Mission to the OSCE, Statement on Freedom of Assembly in Belarus  
As delivered by Charge d'affaires, a. i., Carol Fuller to the Permanent Council, Vienna

The United States remains gravely concerned about the Belarusian government's failure to uphold democratic principles and the continuing crackdown on civil society, independent media, opposition political parties and movements, and those that defend them.

Since June 8, hundreds of Belarusian citizens have been detained for exercising their right to peacefully protest against government policies. These "silent protesters," assembling in more than 40 cities in Belarus, have been arrested by officers in plain clothes and without identification for simply clapping their hands. There have been no slogans, no signs, no party identification -- and all protests have taken place within areas freely accessible to the public. Some demonstrators have been convicted of administrative offenses and sentenced to up to 15 days in prison.

The right to assemble peacefully, together with freedom of expression and freedom of association, rests at the core of any functioning democratic system. The right to freedom of assembly is clearly stated in Article 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights and in the OSCE's 1990 Copenhagen Document. Belarus is a signatory to both. \*

Our shared OSCE commitment from Copenhagen regarding freedom of assembly states "everyone will have the right of peaceful assembly and demonstration. Any restrictions which may be placed on the exercise of these rights will be prescribed by law and consistent with international standards." These peaceful demonstrations have clearly not been a threat to national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others.

The protesters have used social networks to organize themselves. Thus the reported government attempts to block the social network sites Twitter, Facebook and V Kontakte temporarily are part of the overall restriction on the right to assemble and peacefully demonstrate.

Independent and even state-controlled media have been particularly targeted during these crackdowns. At least 15 journalists were detained during peaceful Independence Day protests throughout Belarus on July 3. In Minsk, security forces used tear gas against journalists who were attempting to film and photograph the events. Police broke and confiscated cameras and erased media recordings.

*\* The Belarusian Delegation correctly pointed out that Belarus is not a signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights*

We remind the Government of Belarus that journalists must be allowed to do their job and, as recently declared by the UN special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Internet access falls under freedom of expression and is a basic human right. We urge the Government of Belarus to respect and protect this right.

Even last evening, over 300 peaceful protesters were reportedly dragged off to jail throughout Belarus, 185 alone in Minsk.

We join with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Dunja Mijatović, in urging that Mr. Lukashenko put an end to the unprecedented repression of media since the December 2010 presidential election.

In response to the crackdown, the United States is pursuing a policy, in concert with the European Union and others, to press the Government of Belarus to free political prisoners and to support those in Belarus seeking democracy.

Thank you, Chair.

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### **3. Remarks at Community of Democracies Ministerial (07-01-2011)**

Remarks by Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State, LitExpo Center, Vilnius, Lithuania

Thank you very much, Minister Azubalis, and thank you for your vigorous leadership of the Community of Democracies during the Lithuanian chairmanship. And I especially appreciate the president being here to welcome all of us, and to be joined by so many distinguished representatives of government, civil society, business, young people, and women.

I think it is important that we use this session to take stock of where we are 10 years on, after the Community of Democracies was begun. And it is a perfect place to do that, here in Lithuania. Today the streets outside this hall are peaceful. But 20 years ago they were filled with Soviet tanks. And they rang out with the chants of protestors and the shouts of soldiers. The world held its breath.

Thankfully, those tanks retreated, and the Soviet empire began to crumble. But the future was far from certain. The transitions to democracy in Central and Eastern Europe were fraught with challenges. In the former Yugoslavia, ethnic strife sparked years of war. In some former Soviet republics – including next door in Belarus – authoritarianism retained an iron grip. And in nearly every newly-free nation, wrenching economic and social changes tested the resolve of people.

But today, here in Lithuania and across most of Europe, democracy is thriving. Protesters who helped bring down Communism went on to raise up strong democratic institutions and civil society. Leaders put the needs of their countries and their peoples ahead of their personal interests. So this region has become a model for the world, and its experiences – both the struggles and the successes – have taken on new relevance in recent days, because the world is once again holding its breath.

This year we have seen citizens across the Middle East and North Africa demand the same universal rights, dignity, and opportunity that Eastern and Central Europeans claimed two decades ago. Again, the future is uncertain. It is too soon to tell whether democratic institutions, pluralism, and the rule of law will emerge, or if those hopes will prove little more than a mirage in the desert.

What we do know is the outcome will be determined by the people themselves. And this moment belongs to them, particularly the young people who have inspired the world with their courage.

But I would argue that all of us here in this Community of Democracies have a stake in that outcome and a responsibility to help. We see our own stories in theirs. And we know that, just as any one democracy depends on people working together, a community of democracy depends on all

nations, not only working together, but renewing our commitment. And we believe that established democracies have a special duty to help those that are emerging because these new democracies are fighting for their life. There are vicious autocrats clinging to power. There are interest groups pretending to support democracy, and only waiting until they can assume power. This is an hour of need, and every democracy should stand up and be counted.

Unfortunately, there is no playbook that we can pass on to those struggling to form their own democracies with a clear outline of the steps that can be taken and the results that will be assured, like a recipe in the kitchen. Every transition in every country in every era is unique. Here in the Baltics, citizens could draw on centuries of democratic traditions. People in the Middle East and North Africa are, in many ways, navigating uncharted territory.

But for all the differences, there are shared lessons. And we need to be sure we learn them and apply them, to take that hard-earned wisdom and put it to work. Because from Europe to Latin America to Africa to Asia, people have learned the fundamentals of successful democratic transitions: accountable institutions rooted in the rule of law; equal protection and participation for all citizens, especially women; a vibrant civil society; a free press; an independent judiciary and economic opportunity; integration into the international community and its norms and institutions; and leaders who understand that legitimacy flows from consent, not coercion.

Today I want to say a few words about these lessons and how they can help bring new members into the Community of Democracies.

First, we have learned that sustainable democracies are built on the strength of institutions that guarantee the rule of law and universal rights, including freedoms of assembly, association, expression, and religion.

Amid all the graffiti that covers the public spaces in Libya today, one message painted on a wall in the town of Derna stands out. It reads: "We want a country of institutions." That means, among other things, independent courts, a free press, competitive political parties, and responsive government agencies. And yet, in my conversations with so many who are so eager to help lead the way to democracy in their own countries, these concepts are very difficult to understand and to apply.

But there are examples. In the 1990s, Estonia used cutting-edge technology to deliver unprecedented accountability and transparency. Twenty years on, expenditures from the budget can be tracked online in real time, government archives are paperless and open, investors can register a business in a matter of minutes – the quickest in the world – and citizens can vote online.

So today, Estonians are helping more than 25 countries around the world follow their example, including a number of projects in the Middle East, where in too many places bribery is rampant, institutions are corrupt, and political parties are repressed.

The region's new democratic transitions can change that. I want to acknowledge Tunisia establishing an independent Electoral Commission, made up of jurists and civil society leaders. And we hope that transitional authorities in Egypt will invite international observers to witness their upcoming elections. Because while democracy is about far more than voting, free and fair elections are essential. And they require a level playing field for political parties, a free press, and transparent voting procedures. That's the standard that all citizens have a right to expect, whether they are voting in Tunis, Cairo, or Moscow, for that matter.

Now, a second lesson of successful transitions is that democracy only works when there is equal protection and equal participation for every citizen, including women, ethnic and religious minorities and young people, because transitions can be particularly perilous for these groups. They are often the first to be excluded. But when they are included, they enrich and strengthen new democracies. We saw this in Poland, where women kept Solidarity alive when thousands of men were imprisoned. And after the revolution, they kept organizing. They ran for office. And the underground newspaper they started in the Gdansk shipyard became one of the most important publications in a free Poland.

In the Middle East and North Africa, women have marched, blogged, and put their lives on the line. But as I discussed last night, they have seen their participation limited in this transition period. One Egyptian woman recently remarked, "The men were keen for me to be there when we were demanding Mubarak should go. But now that he has gone, they want me to go home."

This is not just a problem for women. It's a problem for men too. It's a problem for every citizen. And it's a problem for the community of democracies. I hope that what we will do is make it very clear that, as parties are organized, as platforms are written, as campaigns are waged, and elections are won, no one can claim to be representing the democratic will if their intention is to marginalize women. We are watching closely the parties that are forming in countries like Tunisia and Egypt, and we have said we are, in the United States, willing to engage with parties that are pledged to non-violence and the political process. But we expect every party in a democracy to recognize the rights of women.

We are also watching closely to make sure that what happened in the Balkans in the 1990s does not reoccur. Ethnic and religious minorities are at risk. I remember talking with a group of Bosnians shortly after the Dayton Accords were agreed to. It was a group of Serbs, Croats, and Muslims. And one woman said that when the violence started she asked a friend, "How could this be happening? We've known each other for so long. We've been at each other's families' weddings and funerals. Why is this happening?" And her friend replied, "We were told that if we didn't do this to you, you would do it to us." That's what they read in the newspaper, and that's what they heard on the radio. It's what extremists whispered in the night.

Today, the people of North Africa and the Middle East need to resist those whispers. This year, violent attacks from Egypt to Iraq to Pakistan have killed scores of religious and ethnic minorities. These fault lines cannot be permitted to open up. They will swallow the hopes for a better future for all.

And finally, young people cannot be left behind when the action moves from the streets to the parliaments. In many of these countries today, young people actually represent a majority. And transitional authorities must work with them to meet their aspirations. But young people themselves must enter the political process. When I visited Cairo this spring and met with young activists, they were still searching for unity and for their next goal. They need to organize and be part of politics, if they expect to see change take hold and be sustainable.

It also takes far-sighted leadership for this to work. And that is the obvious third lesson. We have seen great examples of leadership in transitions. Nelson Mandela is certainly the prime example. But too often we see leaders who derail the transitions, who put their own interests or the interests of their group ahead of the national interest, leaders who think democracy is one election, one time, or who rig elections to favor those already in power. That is not democracy. That is the path back to dictatorship. And we have seen revolution give way to repression in places like Iran.



So we need leaders to be held accountable. And we need to ensure that they know what is expected of them in a democracy. We saw it here in Central and Eastern Europe, as poets and professors rose to become presidents and prime ministers, and then stepped aside for other statesmen to take their place.

Fourthly, healthy democracies depend on healthy civil societies. We see it here in the Baltic States, where journalists are exposing official corruption and helping bring accountability to government. We see it in the Middle East and North Africa, in so many examples of people who are putting everything on the line.

But we have to protect civil society. And I thank the Community of Democracies for establishing a new alert system to galvanize a global response when governments propose laws that would restrict civil society. Five times we have raised the alarm, and five times the law has not passed. We have also worked with partners to establish a fund to help NGOs resist repression. We call it the Lifeline. And I thank all of the countries who are supporting this effort.

We think that engaging with civil society, as the United States is doing in our new strategic dialogue with civil society, helps us know better about how to help them. They are the ones going to prison, they are the ones being beaten up, they are the ones on the front lines of democracy.

And the fifth lesson is that democracy has to deliver for people a sense of dignity -- intangible, but essential -- and economic opportunities. In post-Communist Europe, governments made difficult decisions as they refashioned the social safety net and opened their markets. They knew that painful though it was, free markets unleashed human potential. Today, in so many of those places struggling to become democracies, the economies are stunted by cronyism and corruption. So we have to also work for economic reform.

We are hoping to launch Enterprise Funds to invest in Tunisia and Egypt, as we did in the Baltics at the beginning of their transitions. We are working with our European partners to refocus the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to support economic modernization in the Middle East and North Africa. And we join with the EU and the G8 to offer a new vision for regional trade and economic integration.

Democracies flourish when they are connected to and supported by other democracies. That is why this organization is as important as it has ever been. It was created almost as a looking back at how much had been accomplished in 2000. But now it needs to be vibrant and responsive to what lies ahead. And I applaud the Lithuanian chairmanship for the reforms that the community has adopted under its leadership. And we need to be doing more to prepare for the next meeting under the chairmanship of Mongolia.

I think it's critical that the new partnership challenge formed by the community will include, as the first two participants, Tunisia and Moldova, who each will be paired with an international task force of activists and experts. And we thank the Dutch and the Slovaks for taking the lead in Tunisia. And Poland and the United States will co-chair the task force for Moldova. We will contribute \$5 million from USAID to support this new initiative.

So, as we look forward to help those who are emerging, let us also be clear that we must prevent any setbacks to democracy in our own countries and regions. We should speak out when countries like Belarus brutally repress the rights of its citizens, or where we see opposition figures facing politically-motivated prosecution, or governments refusing to register political parties.

So, we have a very healthy agenda. But I don't know of any more important work that could be done in the world today. Let us be sure that we support these new democracies, and we keep moving ourselves toward perfecting our own democracies. I think we are up to the challenge, but it does need a community of democracies to make sure we meet it.

Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

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Remarks by Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State, Slowacki Theater, Krakow, Poland, July 3, 2010: ["Civil Society: Supporting Democracy in the 21st Century," at the Community of Democracies](#)

Fact Sheet: [The Community of Democracies' "Democracy Partnership Challenge: A Race to the Top for Emerging Democracies"](#) (June 30, 2011)

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#### **4. Joint Statement on Follow-up Meeting on Nonproliferation Treaty (07-01-2011)**

Joint Statement on First P-5 Follow-Up Meeting to the NPT Review Conference

The P-5 met in Paris on 30 June – 1 July for their first follow-up meeting to the NPT Review Conference, with a view to considering progress on the commitments they made at this Conference, as well as to following up on the London Conference on Confidence Building Measures towards Nuclear Disarmament in September 2009.

They reaffirmed their unconditional support for the NPT, which remains the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament, and for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They also reaffirmed the recommendations set out in the balanced Action Plan agreed in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and called on all States Parties to the NPT to work together to advance its implementation.

They met with the determination to work together in pursuit of their shared goal of nuclear disarmament under Article VI of the NPT, including engagement on the steps outlined in Action 5, as well as reporting and other efforts called for in the 2010 Review Conference Action Plan. They called on all States, both States Parties and Non Parties, to contribute to this nuclear disarmament objective, including by ensuring that the international nuclear non-proliferation regime remains robust and reliable.

The P-5 continued their previous discussions on the issues of transparency and mutual confidence, including nuclear doctrine and capabilities, and of verification, recognizing such measures are important for establishing a firm foundation for further disarmament efforts. In order to increase efficiency of P-5 nuclear consultation, they approved to continue working on an agreed glossary of definitions for key nuclear terms and established a dedicated working group.

The P-5 discussed the particular political and technical challenges associated with verification in achieving further progress towards disarmament and ensuring non-proliferation. They shared information on their respective bilateral and multilateral experiences in verification. They will continue their discussion of this issue later this year at an expert-level meeting in London.



As a follow-up to the 2010 NPT RevCon discussions, the P-5 shared their views on how to respond to notifications of withdrawal from the Treaty, while recognizing the provisions of Article X. They also stressed the need for strengthening IAEA safeguards, including through promoting the adoption of the Additional Protocol and the reinforcement of IAEA's resources and capabilities for deterring and detecting non-compliance.

The P-5 States recalled their commitment to promote and ensure the swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and its universalization. They called upon all States to uphold the moratorium on nuclear weapons-test explosions or any other nuclear explosion, and to refrain from acts that would defeat the objective and purpose of the treaty pending its entry into force. They reiterated their support for immediate commencement of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, including verification provisions. In order to sustain the potential of negotiations in the CD, the P-5 will, prior to the next United Nations General Assembly, renew their efforts with other relevant partners to promote such negotiations.

The P-5 welcomed the steps taken by the U.S., Russia and the UK towards holding a Conference on a Middle East WMD Free Zone (MEWMDFZ) in 2012.

The P-5 will follow on their discussions and hold a third P-5 Conference in the context of the next NPT Preparatory Committee.

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## **5. Speech by Secretary Napolitano at OSCE Joint Meeting in Vienna (07-01-2011)**

Remarks by Janet Napolitano, U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security at Joint Meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council and OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation, Vienna, Austria

Thank you, Chair, for that introduction. I am delighted to be here today among the OSCE participating States and Partners for Cooperation, colleagues and with friends.

So let me begin by thanking the OSCE for your important contributions.

Across more than three decades, your organization has worked to create a more just, peaceful and stable world, encouraging not only joint dialogue, but joint action – enhancing security, but also protecting liberties, and promoting economic prosperity.

Since the end of the Cold War you have worked to engage, and confront, the new challenges of our age, becoming the world's largest regional security organization, with strong partnerships not only in Europe, but across the globe.

So let me say that I am honored to be the first head of my department to speak to the OSCE.

Indeed, the OSCE and the department I lead - the United States Department of Homeland Security, or DHS – share much in common, from our cooperative - and comprehensive - approach to security, to our commitment to strong international partnerships.

We share an understanding of the inextricable link between international security and the security of our respective homelands as well as an abiding commitment to the preservation and promotion of our values and fundamental freedoms.

I am proud that over the past several years DHS has contributed to the already strong partnership between the United States and the OSCE.

And, today, I would like to discuss some of the ways in which we can – and I believe we should – work together even more closely.

Of the many challenges we share, I believe there are none more pressing than the evolving transnational threats that we confront, including threats from: terrorism and organized violent crime; narcotics smuggling and human trafficking; the proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons; and the emerging threats from cyber space.

### **DHS and OSCE Partnership**

In many areas, there already is a close cooperation and between DHS and the OSCE. In others, we have the opportunity to strengthen those bonds to build on that good work.

The U. S. Department of Homeland Security, despite its name as homeland, actually has a significant international presence, working in 75 different countries. We have the third largest international footprint of any United States government agency.

In the eight years since DHS was created, we have worked with many OSCE participating States and Partners to address transnational threats to international aviation, cargo, and – now - supply chain security.

Indeed, following the December 2009 attempted bombing of a United States-bound commercial airliner, the United States worked with a number of OSCE participating States and Partners to forge an historic Declaration on Aviation Security that will provide the framework for future improvements to international aviation security standards, technology and collaboration.

Over the past year, we also launched a Global Supply Chain Security initiative to protect the vast amount of goods and commerce that move across the world every day and that drives our global economy.

Working with many OSCE participating States and Partners and the World Customs Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, we have embarked on a major initiative to protect the supply chain from exploitation, to strengthen critical transportation nodes, and to build more resilience into the system to recover from disruptions.

The Department of Homeland Security has also worked closely with many of you on international law enforcement efforts, including tackling financial crimes, smuggling, trafficking, and narcotics. And we have worked with the OSCE to bolster law enforcement cooperation through joint information-sharing agreements and investigations.

So, we are grateful to the continued engagement of the OSCE in these and many other efforts, through direct support, as well as capacity-building efforts. And I look forward to deepening this good work in the months ahead.

## **Transnational Threats and Responses**

The threats we face are increasingly international in scope, planning, and execution, and they underscore that some of our greatest challenges to global security today are transnational in nature, and are rapidly evolving.

Combating these threats – and ensuring our common security – is a shared responsibility. As a result, we must increasingly focus on implementing a cooperative response, and integrating our joint efforts.

In this, the OSCE has played – and should continue to play – an important role.

## **Terrorism and Organized Crime**

Nearly ten years after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 – and numerous attacks in many other countries – we continue to see the determination of individuals and groups to target our nations and our economies.

Terrorism, organized crime, and many other transnational threats not only target our people and our institutions; they often take aim at some of our shared – and deeply-held – values.

OSCE programs to fight terrorism and violent extremism, while ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, have helped participating States counter these threats, including through an effective set of public-private partnership initiatives.

In a similar vein, my department has engaged with several OSCE participating States and Partners, including, for example, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, and the United Kingdom, in recent months to work together to counter violent extremism, while protecting again our human rights and our civil liberties.

## **Combating Trafficking in Drugs, Weapons, and People**

OSCE activities to combat illicit trafficking in weapons, drugs, and people also have helped participating States stem these flows and fight organized crime.

For example, the OSCE is playing an important role in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, which established for the first time binding obligations against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The OSCE has helped to bolster broad-based cooperation to guard against the possibility that the know-how and materials to build weapons of mass destruction will fall into the wrong hands.

We are encouraged to hear that the OSCE is planning future seminars with the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs to address best practices.

DHS looks forward to participating in these events and future partnerships with the OSCE aimed at cross-border interdiction efforts against the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

In a broader context, DHS works extensively with international partners to combat trafficking in weapons, drugs, and people. Last year the department trained hundreds of law enforcement and

border authorities from more than 50 countries to combat weapons smuggling and other illicit trafficking.

I'd also like to note that in close consultation with the U.S. Department of State, and indeed with the OSCE, the Department of Homeland Security launched its Blue Campaign one year ago to better align our resources to combat human trafficking. And I want to thank the OSCE for your generous cooperation and guidance in this important work.

Let's move to Border Security and Training.

Border security is also a principal component of the OSCE's work to combat transnational threats, and much of that work is now focused on the northern border of Afghanistan. Here in particular, my Department is ready to join hands with the OSCE to a greater extent than ever before.

We have tens of thousands of officers protecting U.S. land, sea, and air borders. We harness the latest technology – from fingerprints to explosives detection. But we still also do things like patrol deserts on horseback.

I appreciate the OSCE's commitment to border management, including the development of its Border Security and Management Concept. And we look forward to deepening our partnerships to enhance security which enhances legal travel and trade.

I am pleased to send an officer, Penny Satches-Brohs, who is here today, to the OSCE Secretariat to provide leadership for the OSCE Borders Unit as we collectively work to develop and implement these important concepts.

The OSCE can and must continue to make important contributions to peace and stability in Afghanistan, an OSCE Partner for Cooperation that shares a 2,000-kilometer border with Central Asian participating States.

Strengthening security and democratic stability in Afghanistan is inextricably linked to strengthening security and democratic stability in Central Asia, and within the OSCE region as a whole.

The outcome of the international community's efforts to this end will impact all OSCE participating States and Partners, not just Afghanistan's immediate neighbors.

Increasing OSCE engagement in Central Asia is a priority for the United States. The work of the OSCE is crucial in bringing about meaningful reforms that address legitimate security concerns, while ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The United States has provided financial support and personnel to train police officers in Kyrgyzstan, and has been a strong supporter of the OSCE's Border Management Staff College in Tajikistan.

Recently, an instructor from my Department joined with Russian counterparts to teach one of these border management courses. This course provided border, customs, and drug control agency officials from across the OSCE region, including Afghanistan, with training on the law enforcement, economic, and environmental aspects of border security, as well as the human rights issues related to border security and migration.

We welcome the opportunity to expand this cooperation in the months to come. To that end, we look forward to working with Russia to jointly implement a hands-on patrolling and surveillance training program for Afghan border officials along the Afghan-Tajik border.

These activities will help strengthen border security and management while facilitating legitimate commerce and economic development, not only in Central Asia and along the region's borders with Afghanistan, but as I said before, throughout the OSCE region.

My department is also engaged in this effort on the Afghan side of the border. We are providing dozens of border mentors, and training Afghan officers at a new Customs Academy.

It is here that I would like to recognize, and appreciate, the cooperative efforts forged between that Customs Academy and the OSCE Customs Training Project in Bishkek. Three of the instructors now active in Kabul were trained through this OSCE project.

I was in Afghanistan a few months ago, indeed I was there over New Year's Eve, and I visited the border with Pakistan, and I have come to appreciate the challenges and the dedication of the officers doing that work.

### **Cybersecurity**

Finally, we recognize that cyber security crime and warfare are one of the most serious threats of the 21st century.

The innovations cyberspace has enabled have driven advances in prosperity, transparency, and freedom that were unimaginable just a few short years ago. But with these advances have come new threats and vulnerabilities that affect every nation.

I know that this is an area of increasing attention here, and one where I hope we can deepen our ongoing partnerships and exchange.

The OSCE's training and capacity-building efforts to combat cybercrime have assisted participating States and Partners in better identifying and responding to cyber attacks. We believe the OSCE can play a meaningful role in the development of international measures for state behavior in cyberspace, and we are eager to work with participating States to do so.

In the United States, my department leads efforts to secure cyberspace and combat many types of cybercrime, including financial crimes and the exploitation of children.

We already work closely with numerous OSCE Partner countries in exercises and daily operations, and we stand ready to do more.

Our efforts have included training in the Balkans, and have encompassed sharing best practices, raising awareness with law enforcement, and legislative reforms relating to combating cybercrime.

The United States supports the Convention on Cybercrime, which is a strong, existing framework for cooperation, and encourages countries to sign the Convention.

We welcome consideration of the establishment of a cybersecurity unit within the OSCE Secretariat with existing resources and look forward to discussing this in more detail with other OSCE participating States and Partners.

I am also pleased to see that the U.S. has taken a leadership role in the Security Committee to determine next steps for the OSCE in this important area. The Department of Homeland Security stands ready to assist.

In conclusion, I want to stress that it is crucial that we work together to tackle transnational threats.

Given the evolving nature of the threats we face today – from terrorism and organized crime to weapons smuggling, human trafficking, and cyber attacks – the expertise and adaptability of the OSCE and its tools become vitally important.

These threats are real, and they affect us all. They demand our vigilance, including vigilance in the protections of the values we cherish. They demand our willingness to learn and to adapt. And they demand our continued cooperation.

The United States shares the goal of combating transnational threats, and we share a common commitment to comprehensive security.

We believe the OSCE offers an ideal platform for enhanced cooperation, particularly with our European, Russian, Central Asian, and Afghan partners, to ensure our common security.

Thank you again for the opportunity to discuss these priorities today, and to renew our commitment to work together in the future to protect our nations and our peoples.

Thank you very much.

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## **6. Statement on 2011 Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (06-30-2011)**

The following is the text of a joint statement of the United States and the Russian Federation as Co-Chairs of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism on the conclusion of a plenary meeting marking its 5th anniversary:

Partner nations and official observers in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) gathered in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, on June 30, 2011, for the GICNT Plenary Meeting. The Daejeon meeting marked the fifth anniversary of the GICNT, which since 2006 has worked to strengthen global capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism. In only five years, the GICNT has grown into a partnership of 82 nations and four official observers dedicated to taking cooperative actions against the shared threat of nuclear terrorism.

The Russian and United States Co-Chairs thanked all GICNT partner nations and official observers for their continued commitment to the initiative and its Statement of Principles. The Co-Chairs also recognized Spain for its trail-blazing year as the first Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Coordinator. In this role, Spain has worked tirelessly to make progress on the plans for enhancing the GICNT agenda set forth at the 2010 Plenary Meeting in Abu Dhabi.

On behalf of all participants, the Co-Chairs thanked the Republic of Korea for hosting the 2011 Plenary Meeting and for its strong nonproliferation and counterterrorism record. The Co-Chairs also recognized the Republic of Korea for its leadership in preparing for the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.



## Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Makes Progress

The IAG Coordinator provided a full report on progress since the GICNT adopted a revised Terms of Reference (TOR) in 2010. Recent IAG activities included:

- The inaugural IAG Meeting in Astana, Kazakhstan where the Spanish Coordinator introduced two IAG Working Groups in Nuclear Detection and Nuclear Forensics, which correspond with the priority functional areas identified at the 2010 Plenary Meeting. These Working Groups are led by The Netherlands and Australia, respectively.
- The mid-year IAG Meeting in Cordoba, Spain that featured the first technical meetings of both Working Groups. The Working Groups outlined the path forward, with concrete benchmarks, for developing best practices and guidance documents. Numerous partner nation representatives volunteered to serve on the document drafting committees, demonstrating their strong commitment to the principles of the GICNT.
- A Nuclear Forensics Tabletop Exercise and Seminar designed to develop and foster a common understanding of nuclear forensics capabilities and principles, emphasize the importance of nuclear forensics to policy and decision-makers, and identify potential cooperative information sharing partnerships.

## Plenary Reviews 2010-2011 Accomplishments

Partner nations briefed participants on key outcomes of GICNT exercises, workshops, and conferences conducted since the 2010 Plenary Meeting. During this time period, the partnership:

- Conducted a Conference on Countering the Financing of Nuclear Terrorism in Astana, Kazakhstan; this was the first time the GICNT addressed terrorism financing and the role of financial tools in combating nuclear terrorism.
- Supported Ukraine's Fifth International Forum on "Physical Nuclear Security–Counteraction Measures for Acts of Nuclear Terrorism."
- Supported "International Exercise Rabat 2011" in Morocco, which tested mechanisms for international cooperation and response in the event of a radiological attack.
- Delivered a seminar in the United Kingdom to teach basic tools for designing, developing, and successfully evaluating nuclear and radiological emergency exercises.

To date, partner nations have completed 45 activities aimed at building capacity to prevent, detect, deter, and respond to acts of nuclear terrorism.

## Partner Nations Look Forward to 2013

The IAG Coordinator introduced a proposal to add response and mitigation as a third priority functional area, in addition to the two areas of nuclear detection and nuclear forensics identified by the 2010 Plenary Meeting. Partner nations adopted this proposal by consensus and also endorsed the Kingdom of Morocco to lead efforts in this third priority functional area.

Over the next two years, GICNT participants will continue to advance the IAG's plan of work and develop GICNT documents in the three identified priority functional areas – nuclear detection,

nuclear forensics, and response and mitigation. Participants will do so by engaging in focused workshops, practical exercises, information sharing, and other forms of collaboration, including the use of the Global Initiative Information Portal. The Co-Chairs look forward to working further with the IAG Coordinator and all GICNT participants to deliver tangible documents and results for the next Plenary Meeting in 2013. Mexico will host the 2013 GICNT Plenary Meeting.

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## **7. Trafficking in Persons Report 2011: Iran (06-30-2011)**

*The following excerpt is part of the larger [2011 Trafficking in Persons Report \(TIP\)](#). The secretary of state submits this yearly report to Congress as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), the first comprehensive U.S. federal law to protect victims of trafficking and prosecute their traffickers. The TIP report defines various terms concerning human trafficking and defines a framework of prevention, protection and prosecution to combat trafficking in persons and to protect victims.*

### **Trafficking in Persons Report 2011 - Country Narrative**

#### **IRAN (Tier 3)**

Iran is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. Iranian women are trafficked internally for forced prostitution and forced marriage. Iranian and Afghan children living in Iran are trafficked within the country for commercial sexual exploitation – sometimes through forced marriages, in which their new “husbands” force them into prostitution and involuntary servitude as beggars or laborers to pay debts, provide income, or support drug addiction of their families. There are reports of women and girls being sold for marriage to men in Pakistan for the purpose of sexual servitude. Young men and Afghan boys are forced into prostitution in male brothels in southern Iran or to Afghan and Pakistani warlords. Iranian women and children – both girls and boys – are also subjected to sex trafficking in Pakistan, Turkey, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Some NGOs report that religious leaders and immigration officials are involved in the sale of young girls and boys between nine and 14 years old to men in Gulf states, particularly Bahrain, for commercial sexual exploitation. According to these sources, a young girl or boy could be sold for \$15 to \$20 or, in Iran, for as little as \$5. The main purchasers of child prostitution in Iran include truck drivers, religious seminaries, and Afghan immigrant workers. Afghan women, boys and girls are also trafficked through Iran to the Persian Gulf for commercial sexual exploitation.

Men and women from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Iraq migrate voluntarily or are smuggled to Iran, or through Iran, to other Gulf states, Greece, and Turkey seeking employment. Some subsequently are subjected to conditions of forced labor or debt bondage, including through the use of such practices as restriction of movement, nonpayment of wages, and physical or sexual abuse. In Iran, reports indicate victims primarily work in the construction and agricultural sectors, although this type of forced labor may have declined over the past year due to the economic crisis. There are reports that women from Azerbaijan and Tajikistan travel to Iran to find employment and subsequently fall victim to forced prostitution. Tajik women transit Iran and are forced into prostitution in the UAE. NGO reports indicate criminal organizations, sometimes politically connected, play a significant role in human trafficking to and from Iran, particularly across the borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan in connection with smuggling of migrants, drugs, and arms. There are nearly one million Afghans living in Iran, some as refugees and others as economic migrants, who are vulnerable to conditions of human trafficking.

The Government of Iran does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, and is not making significant efforts to do so. Lack of access to Iran by U.S. government officials impedes the collection of information on the country's human trafficking problem and the government's efforts to curb it. The government did not share information on its anti-trafficking efforts with the international community during the reporting period. Publicly available information from NGOs, the press, international organizations, and other governments nonetheless indicate that the government is not taking sufficient steps to address its extensive trafficking challenges. The government did not report any law enforcement efforts to punish trafficking offenders and continues to lack any semblance of victim protection measures. Victims of trafficking are, by government policy, detained and deported if foreign, or simply jailed or turned away if Iranian, further compounding their trauma. The Government of Iran has made no discernible efforts to address widespread government corruption that facilitates trafficking in Iran. For these reasons, Iran is placed on Tier 3 for a sixth consecutive year.

**Recommendations for Iran:** Significantly increase efforts to investigate trafficking offenses and prosecute and punish trafficking offenders, including officials who are complicit in trafficking; institute a victim identification procedure to systematically identify victims of trafficking, particularly those among vulnerable populations such as persons in prostitution, children in begging rings, and undocumented migrants; offer protection services to victims of trafficking, including shelter and medical, psychological, and legal assistance; cease the punishment of victims of trafficking for unlawful acts committed as a result of being trafficked; and increase transparency in government anti-trafficking policies and activities through public reporting on these.

### **Prosecution**

No reliable information was available on human trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions or punishments during the past year. A 2004 law prohibits trafficking in persons by means of the threat or use of force, coercion, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability of the victim for purposes of prostitution, removal of organs, slavery, or forced marriage. The prescribed penalty under this law reportedly is up to 10 years' imprisonment, which is sufficiently stringent, but not commensurate with penalties prescribed under Iranian law for other serious crimes, such as rape. The Constitution and Labor Code both prohibit forced labor and debt bondage; the prescribed penalty of a fine and up to one year's imprisonment is not sufficient to deter these crimes and is not commensurate with prescribed penalties for other serious crimes, such as rape. In addition, the Labor Code does not apply to work in households. NGO sources report that these laws remain unenforced due to lack of political will and widespread corruption. According to these sources, government officials rarely make efforts to investigate trafficking offenses and traffickers, if found, are able to pay bribes or use connections to avoid punishment. When traffickers are sentenced to prison terms, their sentences are often short to avoid overcrowding of prisons and because Iranian authorities reportedly do not view human trafficking as dangerous to the public. There were no reports of government officials being investigated or punished for complicity in trafficking offenses during the reporting period.

### **Protection**

The Government of Iran made no discernible efforts to protect victims of trafficking during the reporting period, but rather, took steps to punish them. Iran continued to favor direct deportation of foreign victims of trafficking over protection; during the reporting period, Iran deported very large numbers of undocumented Afghans without attempting to identify trafficking victims among them. The government did not have a process to identify trafficking victims among vulnerable populations

found in the country, and officials did not differentiate between victims of trafficking and undocumented migrants. The government also reportedly punished victims of sex trafficking for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked, for example, adultery and prostitution. There were reports that the government arrested, prosecuted, and punished several trafficking victims on charges of prostitution or adultery. It is unknown how many victims may have been subjected to punishment during the reporting period for such acts committed as a result of being trafficked. It was extremely difficult for women forcibly held in commercial sexual exploitation to obtain justice; first, because under Iranian law the testimony of two women is needed to contest adequately the testimony of one man, and second, because women who are victims of sexual abuse are vulnerable to being executed for adultery, defined as sexual relations outside of marriage. Most foreign trafficking victims are detained for a short period of time and then deported. Child victims of trafficking may, on rare occasions, be sent to orphanages, but it is reported that these children are often abused there and returned to society without protection. Some welfare organizations may help Iranian trafficking victims, but their efforts are not supported by the government. Foreign victims of trafficking do not have a legal alternative to removal to countries in which they may face hardship or retribution and the government does not encourage victims to assist law enforcement authorities as they investigate and prosecute trafficking cases.

## **Prevention**

There were no reports of efforts by the Government of Iran to prevent trafficking during the past year, such as campaigns to raise public awareness of trafficking, to reduce demand for commercial sex acts, or to reduce demand for child sex tourism by Iranians traveling abroad. There was no improvement in the transparency of the government's reporting on its own anti-trafficking policies or activities and no discernible efforts to forge partnerships with international organizations or NGOs in addressing human trafficking problems. Government complicity in trafficking is a serious impediment to anti-trafficking efforts in Iran and remains unaddressed by the Iranian government. Iran is not a party to the 2000 UN TIP Protocol.

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